



JOHN W. SWINDELLS, PUBLISHER.

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Official Directory.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT. JUDGE, H. H. HARRIS. CLERK, J. H. HARRIS. DISTRICT ATTORNEY, H. H. HARRIS. CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT, J. H. HARRIS. U. S. MARSHAL, J. H. HARRIS. U. S. DEPUTY MARSHAL, J. H. HARRIS. U. S. SHERIFF, J. H. HARRIS. U. S. JAILER, J. H. HARRIS. U. S. PRISONER, J. H. HARRIS. U. S. GUARD, J. H. HARRIS. U. S. WARDEN, J. H. HARRIS. U. S. CHIEF CLERK, J. H. HARRIS. U. S. CLERK, J. H. HARRIS. U. S. DEPUTY CLERK, J. H. HARRIS. U. S. ASSISTANT CLERK, J. H. HARRIS. U. S. RECORDS CLERK, J. H. HARRIS. U. S. CHIEF CLERK, J. H. HARRIS. U. S. CLERK, J. H. HARRIS. U. S. DEPUTY CLERK, J. H. HARRIS. U. S. ASSISTANT CLERK, J. H. HARRIS. U. S. RECORDS CLERK, J. H. HARRIS.

SOCIETIES.

DALLAS COMMANDERY, No. 5, Royal Arch Masons. Meetings on the first and third Friday nights of each month, at the Odd Fellows Hall. DALLAS CHAPTER, No. 47, Royal Arch Masons. Meetings on the first and third Friday nights of each month, at the Odd Fellows Hall. DALLAS LODGE, No. 41, I. O. F. Meetings on the first and third Friday nights of each month, at the Odd Fellows Hall. DALLAS LODGE, No. 41, I. O. F. Meetings on the first and third Friday nights of each month, at the Odd Fellows Hall.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. D. COUGHANOUR, ATTORNEY AT LAW. W. EDWARDS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. NAT. M. BURFORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW. G. OGDEN & BOWEN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. RECORD & HARRINGTON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. R. C. GUY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. E. W. CULLEN, ATTORNEY AT LAW. J. T. DOWNS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. W. L. WILLIAMS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. S. THOMPSON & AULT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. K. F. COIT, ATTORNEY AT LAW. W. F. WOLFE, ATTORNEY AT LAW. M. COY & COY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. F. M. HARRIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. NORTH TEXAS LAND AGENCY. Z. COOMBS, GENERAL COMMISSIONER.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

R. O. PURVANCE, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. C. E. KELLER, DENTIST. HAWKINS & CULLEN, AUCTIONEERS. CRUTCHFIELD HOUSE. JOHNSON & McHENRY, PROP'S. S. T. CLAIR, RESTAURANT. RESTAURANT. METROPOLITAN RESTAURANT. THOMPSON & PIERCE, School Books, Stationery, Music, NOTIONS, TOYS, &c. T. C. JORDAN & CO., BANKERS. F. AUSTIN, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER. FASHIONABLE TAILOR. NEATNESS AND DISPATCH. HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS. WAGON SHOP.

Wishes.

A Rose would be a Star, "I am lost and lonely here," she said, "I would be seen from far, And on unnumbered eyes my glances shed."

The Sun and the Rose.

The sun, who smiles wherever he goes, Till the flowers all smile again, Fell in love one day, with a beautiful Rose That had been a bad girl then.

The Texas Almanac.

This popular annual has been a little late in making its appearance this year, owing to circumstances which could not be avoided, but it is now out and ready for distribution. Like its predecessors for the last fifteen years, it contains, with the calendar, a great deal of useful information about Texas. Its publishers admit in their preface, very frankly, that the present number is not as full and reliable in statistics as they could wish, but the judgment on condition of political affairs in this State since the war, and the great difficulty of getting at matters, and stating them accurately, in the apology offered, and accepted by us as substantial and satisfactory.

Department of Agriculture.

We are always glad to receive the monthly reports from this department and we look over them with much interest. Here are presented the weather, the quantity or absence of rain, the variations of the thermometer, high or low, the condition of the growing crops, the ultimate result, more or less, of the different products of the soil, the various flocks, the stock, of all sorts, and all these from every portion of our vast country. With this amount of valuable information, condensed and often arranged in tabular convenient form, we have much that is new in the way of improved culture by the aid of science, and the introduction of new products from other climes and countries, and how they thrive, and whether they can be made profitable, &c., &c. We consider the money laid out by the General Government on this Department better expended than any other portion of which we have any knowledge. No doubt its efficiency and usefulness might be greatly increased and that they will be in due time.

Q. L. BAILEY, MACHINIST.

Respectfully informs the citizens of Dallas and surrounding country, that he has removed to his shop, on the corner of Main and Second streets, Dallas, Texas, Jan. 6, 1872-1873.

F. AUSTIN, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.

Shop on the South side of the Square, lately occupied by W. F. LESTER. Repairing of all kinds done in a Workmanlike manner and at low prices. Dallas, February 11, 1872.

FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH. Shop upstairs over Amos Welker's. E. J. PARKS & CO., PAINTERS. Shop upstairs over Amos Welker's. WAGON SHOP. Main St., one door West of the Herald Office. DALLAS, TEXAS.

Col. T. G. Williams in New York.

We find in the Tribune an interesting account of the proceedings of the American Institute Farmer's Club, held on the 12th of December, in which our esteemed friend Col. T. G. Williams, of this City, being called on for some account of things in Texas, is reported to have said:

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Galveston—Her Past, Present and Future.

It is usual at the close of the year for prudent business men to cast up accounts, strike balances and see how their business stands. We propose enlarging upon this annual practice, by saying a few good words of our city, of her past, present and probable future. When we go back thirty-four years and see our present prosperous city as she then was, we shall behold a few miserable shanties and a dozen or two tents, occupied by persons who had sought refuge here from the Mexican despot, then but recently the invader of the country. During 1837, a few frame houses, were erected, but the great gale of that season swept most of them to the four winds, and consequently Galveston cannot be said strictly to have been founded until about the winter of 1837-38. Her growth then was very slow indeed, retarded as it was by the want of men, money and the sinews of improvement, to say nothing of the want of a country—a producing country—to build up and sustain her. The country, though in its infancy at least, had been overrun and broken up, and to produce even sufficient for absolute domestic necessities was impossible.

The Grant Defalcation.

In relation to the statement made a day or two ago in this paper regarding a deficit of President Grant on the books of the Third Auditor, amounting to nearly \$5,000, it is explained by the officers in the Treasury Department that the Government has been all along convinced that the President really expended the money which he stood charged, but his quartermaster's account having been accidentally destroyed by shipwreck, the fact could not be shown. Also, that the President voluntarily called upon the Treasury Department for the money to have the matter settled. To this end he requested an investigation to be made, in order that the just amount might be ascertained, preferring to deposit the money, then should Congress think fit to pass any legislation relieving him, they could do so. This is the case as presented by the accounting officers.

UPPER.

To yesterday the President had not made the requisite deposit, and to the end that he may make no mistake in the amount due him by the Government, we state that the principle sum is \$4,411, which for twenty-three years he has had the use of. In common justice he ought to pay six per cent. interest on the amount. Computing at simple interest, and without adding the principal sum, he owes in interest alone \$6,128.58, which added to the principal sum, makes a total of \$10,539.58. Now, let us see what he will do about it. As to the statement made by his own side above given, it is news to us. In the name of reason, why did he not when he asked for the \$1,000 given him by the act of 1862, include in his petition an amount sufficient to cover the whole thing, and wipe out the balance claimed at this date to have been repaid in these alleged shipwrecked vouchers? The thing is too thin. It is an encouraging thing, anyhow, to know that the President proposes to pay the Government this long due money. It is significant of the earnestness of his sentiment in behalf of civil service reform. When he shall have settled this twenty-three years old deficit, there is some hope of his looking up some of the numerous delinquents who have made similar discreditable records on the account books of the Government. It is barely possible that when the moral effect of this restitution shall come to be generally felt, we shall have a settlement on the part of Mr. S. P. Brown.—Washington Patriot.

GOV. WALKER OF VIRGINIA.

A notable instance of the destiny that shapes human careers. In 1865 he was practicing law in Chicago, and casually going to Virginia to attend a slight legal matter, found a troublesome catarrh which had fastened upon him in Chicago had entirely disappeared. He returned to his home in Chicago, but was again beset by his old malady, and because of his health alone returned to the State of which in a few years he was made Governor.—Exchange.

A STILL MORE NOTABLE INSTANCE.

Somewhat similar, may be mentioned in our State. About eighteen years ago, a young gentleman, fresh from a medical college in Virginia, his native State, was passing through Centerville, Alabama, en route for a city in an adjoining State, where he expected to locate, and seek his fortune. Stopping over night, he was taken suddenly ill, and was confined to his room for several weeks. On his recovery, being pleased with the refined and hospitable people of the pleasant little village, he yielded to strong solicitations and adopted it as his home. His worth, in due time, was known and appreciated and his services, as a citizen of Alabama, are too well known to need mention. We allude of course, to Hon. H. M. Moore, the present Lieutenant Governor of Alabama, and justly regard as one of the first men of the State.—Mobile Tribune.

JUDGE PARSONS, PRESIDENT OF THE M. & T. RAILROAD.

Has recently effected a very satisfactory loan in Europe of \$6,000,000.

CHARACTERISTIC.

On last Sunday evening four po. Reuben, en route for Nacogdoches, rode up to the residence of Charles Sloan, a respectable freedman, living near Rusk, and applied for lodging for the night. Charles told them that he could not take them, where upon they informed Charles that they would stay anyhow, and accordingly forced themselves on him and remained until morning. When they were about leaving, Charles reminded them that they owed him for lodging, etc., at which they seemed surprised, and after some remonstrance offered him fifty cents apiece—Charles told them that he must have a dollar, as it was the customary price—which they paid very reluctantly, saying that he ought not to charge them, as they were the friends of his race. Charles told them that he had to work for a living, and his corn and fodder was worth as much as any man's. Charles gives it as his opinion that such fellows, who sneak around hunting freedmen's houses to lodge at, are not as good as freedmen, and we think Charles is correct.

THE ABOVE IS CHARACTERISTIC OF THE CONDUCT OF THE VILE LAZARUS.

Davis has employed in his grand mission of public ruin and individual oppression in our unfortunate State.—Cherokee Advocate.

AT A HAIR.

The Annexation of Texas to the United States, in 1845, while it at once induced a heavier immigration from the older States, and more rapidly developed the country at large, diminished for a time the relative importance of Galveston, as it well nigh annihilated her foreign trade with all its attendant advantages. To let, was to be seen on nearly half the docks in the city, and a partial decline she remained in statu quo, until about the winter of 1848, and 1849, when a slight improvement was perceptible owing to the increased production of the state finding outlet here.

ONWARD AND UPWARD.

1850, found Galveston steadily prospering, with a population of six thousand, and she continued to increase in population, business and importance until 1860, when for the year ending September 1st, there were received 753,693, bales of cotton and exported 191,000 bales. During the year 293, vessels entered the customhouse classified as follows: Steamships 90, Ships 14, Barks 50, Brigs 22, Schooners 22. The town did not improve much after the winter of 1860, the agitation of momentous political questions, and the far off murmuring of war, preventing capitalists from investing, and causing contemplated improvements to remain at a stand still.

FOUR YEARS' BLANK.

In 1864 the bark Weser was cleared for Bremen, by the house of Kaufman & Klaener, with a cargo of 129 bales of cotton, 1200 hides and 79 sacks of wool, being the last vessel leaving Galveston for a foreign port before the harbor was closed by a Federal blockade. On the 22d of July the steamer "South Carolina" appeared off the bar, and blockaded the port, and from that time until June, 1865, a strict watch and ward was kept upon the harbor. The city became a camp—soldiers being the rule, civilians the exception. Business was as dead as if buried, and hundreds lay in the earth, and the only trade we had was by the means of blockade runners, which supplied arms and munitions of war.

RAISED FROM THE DEAD.

In June, '65, the United States forces occupied Galveston as a conquered city, and a few months business became exceedingly brisk, owing to the dearth of supplies in the interior, and the large amount of cotton on hand—coupled with the high price offered for it. The town went ahead rapidly, and has doubled in size and population, and yet the good work goes bravely on. With easy access for ships of 12 feet draught, a secure harbor, and increasing railroad facilities, Galveston must speedily rise to the front rank of Southern cities. Her career must be onward and upward. Let our motto be unity of feeling, concert of action, legitimate improvements, and at the close of each additional year, we shall have the pleasure of recording the continued prosperity of the Island City, and ultimately behold her the second export city of the South.—Cherokee.

About Advertising.

You can't eat enough in a week to last you all the year, and you can't advertise on that plan either. People that advertise only once in three months forgets that most people cannot remember anything longer than about seven days. No bell can ring so loudly as a good advertisement. People will believe what they see rather than what they hear. Quitting advertisements in dull times is like leaving out a thumb because the water is low. Either plan will prevent good times from ever coming.

Characteristics.

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THE AFFAIR AT ROCHESTER.

Rapes and other outrages by negroes are not confined to the South. The North is beginning to have its full share of them. The intelligent white people of that section can begin to realize what would be their condition if the blacks outnumbered, as in many localities of the South, the whites, three and four to one; where a lady could not go, as here, a mile from home, in the country, without an escort. If the Rochester affair had occurred in Texas, a hundred lying letters would have been written about it, and the country where it occurred would be placed under martial law. These outrages are revolting, occurring where they may; but one good effect may arise from them, and that is, to infuse a little common sense into the people who have gone crazy on the subject of ruling out intelligence, and turning the Southern States over to the vicious and ignorant.—Jefferson Times.

A NOTORIOUS RUFFIAN IN THAT STATE.

who is supposed to have committed more murders than any other man on the Pacific Coast, says: "He has a wonderful talent for behaving any family he does not happen to like."